MENT-YORK DAILY THERETON THURSDAY STEEL AND

THE NORTH-WEST.

Reception of the Baltimore Nominations-Crops, &c.

KENOSHA, Wis, Friday, June 25, 1852. DEAR GREELEY: Since leaving the · Empire City " on the 1st inst., I have rambled through quite a large portion of the country, and taken some notes of the different places at which I made short stops. In the matter of news, there is quite a dearth, though we have no lack of topics for discussion since the action of the great Conventions at Baltimere bécame known. Here the nominations for President are making some "noise and confusion.'

I was at Sandusky City, Ohio, at the time the news came of the nomination of Mr. Pierce, by the assembled Democracy at Baltimore. As usual, the first intelligence came by the lightning line, and such was the feeling, throughout the "Western Reserve," in favor of Gen. Cass, that people would not believe the telegraph had told the truth, and for one, night they indulged in the fond hope that time would bring a different story. Delusive hope! the next morning only confirmed the dreaded intelligence. Politicians looked blue, the dreaded intelligence. Politicians looked blue, and the rank and file—the coters—who have so often before yielded their better judgement to the dictation of party leaders, in the best of disappointment, openly expressed their rebellion. No State has clung to Gen. Cass with more tenacity than Ohio; and they had confidently looked forward to his monlingdon by the late Convention. His sacrifice, therefore, for a man so late Convention. His sacrifice, therefore, for a man so little known as Mr. Pierce, could not be borne patiently. Hille known as Mr. Pierce, could not be borne patiently. All attempts to get up an enthusiastic ratification of the nomination, in northern Ohio, have proved failures as pet. The question arcse, "Who is Franklin Pierce to yet. The question arcse, "Who is franklin Pierce to yet. The question arcse, "Who is candidate, had answer it. Gen. Cass, their favorite candidate, had been thrown saide for an usknown man, and that was all they wished to know, to incense them almost to actual revoit.

I found the Whigs in Northern Ohio, at that time, in high hopes of the nomination of the gallant old Hero, Scorr. The general feeling of all parties seemed to be, Scorr. The general feeling of all parties seemed to be, that such a nomination was the only thing wanting to secure a glorious triumph to the Whig cause this coming fall. Since that time, that event has transpired, and the "Backeye State" can now go into the campaign with the candidate of her first choice, and I have no doubt but that she will roll up an old-fashioned majority for the "Hero of a hundred battlee."

On my arrival in Michigan, I found nearly the same dissatisfaction in reference to the nomication that I had left in Ohio, though not as openly expressed, for the Lecos of the "Perinsular State" are far better drilled In the party lines, than are the "Buckeyes." Tacy In the party lines, than are the "Buckeyea." Tacy have learned to acquiesce with little grumbling to the dictum of the wire-pullers. Their attachment to their great men (!) is graduated by the amount of the availability they can bring into the field, consequently it costs but little sacrifice to tran-fer love and admiration from long-cherished names, to men "of an hour;" no matter how obscure or unprofitable their previous lives may have here.

The Whigs of Michigan are rallying for the fall campaign with unusual ardor. The nomination was halle i in Ann Arbor (where I happened to be at the time it sock place) with the ut nost enthusiasm—guns and bonfires being at the time in good demand. Webster was the first choice of a portion of the Wbigs in Michigan, but none would refuse their hearty response to our re-nowned Scott.

Crops are promising an abundant harvest in Michigan this season, though the want of rain is beginning to be felt, more especially by spring grains. The Wheat crop will be good, and farmers are, therefore, in good spirits. The Wool clip, this season, will be by far the largest ever realized by the Wolverines; failing, probably, not far short of 3,000,000 pounds. Prices for wool range much below those of last summer, though they are still remunerative, and will not retard the impetus that has been given to the wool-growing interest in that State.

I arrived in this city (Kenosha) yesterday. The nom. nations are still the theme of warm discussion here. The nomination of Pierce, I find, met with no enthu-The nomination of Pierce, I find, met with no enthu-clasm from the "Democracy" of Wisconsin. As soon as it was found out who "Franklin Pierce" was, and what his course had been on the subject most dear to the hearts of Western men, of all parties, apathy, and even disgust became apparent in the ranks of "the un-terrified." His systematic and untiring opposition, during his whole public ceurse, tol everything like Im-provement of Harbors and Rivers, will be a mitiscose about his neck around our North-western invaters. Party factics will hardly compel men to become actice in hastening their own roin. The commercial interest in the whole North weat is assuming an importance that must and will be heard in its own defense, even at the ballot-box.

Gen. Scorr's nomination was halled here as a certain

Gen. Scorr's nomination was halled here as a certain harbinger of victory. He was the first choice of the people of Wisconein, and satisfaction is marked upon the face of every Whig one meets. We shall go into the campaign with a hearty good will, with the conviction that we shall elect our man, and with no fears of the consequences of that election, while the Locos will work, half hoping at the same time that they will be defeated, knowing, as they do, that their man, on the principal question, that of Harbor and River Improveents, is totally and unconditionally opposed to their

There is an improvement in the prospects of Wisconsin that begins to be felt in Kenosha. The partial fail nre of the Wheat crop for two successive years past, has been a hard blow to the Wisconsin farmers, and with the agricultural, all other interests have suffered. This cause, together with the unnatural inflation that all This cause, together with the unnatural inflation that all business is too apt to experience in a new, thriving State, to which the tide of emigration is setting with a strong current, has tended to check for a while the rapid growth of this beautiful city. But the cloud, with the brightening prospects of 1852, is passing away—confidence between man and man is being restored, and Kenosha will yet be one of the most asvive business places, as it is already the most beautiful place on the western abore of Lake Michigan. Politically, Kenosha needs regeneration, and we are bound to improve the coming campaign for that important work. You are probably aware that for some years the Whigs have not been represented by a party journal, and the consequence has been that we can hardly boast of an organization. This, I hope, will not much longer be the case. A large can hardly boast of an organization share—as is generally the case—of the real business men of the city are Whigs, and the importance of the pending capvass, to that portion of the community, will arouse them to action.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Berkshire-Scott and Graham.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, June 29, 1852. DEAR MR. GREELEY: If you would freshen your recollection of the glories of the rus, as distinguished from the urbs, come up and visit our shady village in this season of the green-leaf fullness and glory. Even to the natives of our valley, its beauties never appeared more enchanting then at the present season. Oh, it would do your dusty soul good to table upon it a view of the great freshness in which we are now luxuriating : to impress upon it a deguerreotype of the living, waving beauty of our meadows, fields and moun tains. Be assured there are many habitations, in which your journal is daily opened for amusement and instruction, the "latch-strings" of whose doors "are out," and whose owners would gladly have them pulled by you. Be persuaded to come up and recruit for the great campaign and battle of the nation which is speeding on.

Our mountains have not echoed vet to the guns for Scott and GRAHAM-only for the reason that we have none of the enginery in this particular spot, wherewith to make tuem roar. But a warmer fire glows in the universal Whig heart in our val-ley, in layer of the great nominated, than ever burst from the cannen's mouth. Not a murmur of dis-approbation, but cannelles approbation, but countless words of hope and approbation, but countless words of hope and cheer, are heard at the selection of our standard-bearers. Our Democrats look blue, and feel of the

bearers. Our Democrats look blue, and feel of the same color; for they already see their decapitation written upon the sword of "Old Chippewa." I believe they expect, next November, to walk up to a battery which will plow them out worse than the cannor balls did the Russian divisions at Friedland; and they will not be disappointed, if there be anything certain before it actually transpires. We do not sympathize much in Berkshire with the Websterism of the eastern sec ion of our State. The Webster wake barely extends to the eastern line of Worcester County. This side of that, we have occasional plants of that complexion; but they are transplanted rather than indigenous, and will soon love their identity in the lux-

ion; but they are transplanted rather than indi-genous, and will soon love their identity in the lux-minnt vegetation of better growth around them. The beating of the great Whig pulse was never healthier than now in Old Berkshire, and glarious indeed is the promise of its strength, which be indicated by the ballotings of November. redoubtable Gen. Pierce may as well blow out his little tin lamp and creep back into the obscurity of his original Hunkerism. Yours truly, Ros.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Gen. Scott's Nomination-Ratification. CONCORD, N. H., Priday, June 25, 1852.

You may have thought it strange, Messrs. Editors, that no "demonstrations" have been made in this place in reference to the nomination of Gen. Scorr for the Presidency; but when I tell you that we have reserved our ratification meeting to Monday, July 5, that it may be on the day we employ to commemorate the "Birth-Day of our National Independence," as well as the day which is the anniversary of the "Battle of Chippewa," you will see why we have not had our rejoicing when rejoicings are hearty and loud all through the land. We shall have a a great rally here on the 5th proximo, as here Scort is popular, and here he will receive warm and cordial support. In this State reside many officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, as well as the sons of such of them as are dead. Win field Scotts are many in our midst, or rather there are many who are named after the man whom their fathers so highly respected and honored. No other Whig lives who could poll such a vote in this State as can Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. Locality will not add a unit to the vote given to Gen. S. opponent, in this State. Gen Pierce is one of the ost decided anti-Tariff, anti-Harbor and River Improvement, and pro-Slavery men in the Free States. The Whigs of this State, and many of the Democrats too, are strong Tariff, Harbor and River Improvement men, and generally they are averse to the encroachments of Slavery upon the free spirit of the North; and hence Pierce will find it hard work to retain all the support of hi party. He will get no Whig votes in this State.

Lundy's Lane Anniversary.

The Chippewa Boys of Northern Ohio and its vicinity are determined to celebrate the thirty-eighth Anniversary of the BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE (July 26th) by a Military Encampment and Patriotic Mass Meeting at Niagara Falls, just opposite the hard-fought field where WINFIELD SCOTT so gloriously distinguished himself. The battle of Lundy's Lane was equally hoporable to American and to British valor, and its commemoration can cause no irritation or alienation between gallant and honest patriots on opposite sides of the frontier.

At this Celebration, the Old Soldiers who fought with Scott at Lundy's Lane will be specially invited; and all who fought in the War of 1852 will be urged to attend. It will be a great day for the Lake Region, should the suggestions of our Ohio friends be responded to in this and other States, as we doubt not they will.

WEBSTER UPON SCOTT .- In a speech in the United States Senate, March 23, 1848 Daniel Webster spoke as follows relative to the character and services of General Scott, and his base treatment by the Polk Administration:

"I understand, Sir, that there is a report from General Scott-from General Scott, a man who has performed the most brilliant campaign on recent military record, a man who has warred against the enemy, warred against the climate, warred against a thousand unpropitious cir-cumstances, and has carried the flag of his country to the capital of the enemy, honorably, proudly, humanely, to his own permanent honor and the great military credit of the country. General Scott—and where is he at Puebla, and the country before his inferiors in rank, and other persons without military rank—while the kigh powers he has exercised with so much distinction are transferred to another, I do not say unworty of them, but to one inferior in rank, station and experience, to himself."

CANADA.

Colonial Representation in the Imperial Parliament-Election-Grand Master of Or-angemen for British Provinces, &c. &c. respondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

TORONTO, Saturday, June 26, 1852.

These Provinces are more than half threatened with the calamity of a sham representation in the Imperial Parliament. In an incidental debate on the subject, Lord Derby ststed in the House of Lords, on the 20th May, that this was his favorite scheme for " controlling amateur colonial legislators." The compliment is duly appreciated here. If his Lordship will but look into the past, and take a lesson from history, he will see by the example of the old colonies that all attempts to "control" these "amateur legislators" have hitherto proved useless. Nor is the case like. ly to be altered by the nostrum of the English Premier, the Stamp Act itself, although it had a very different paternity. In these Colonies, in later days, it has not been entirely without advocates; but they are indeed now few and far between. Except Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotis, I know not where to find a Colonial politician of any note who favors the scheme. The Colonies can never be efficiently represented in the Imperial Legislature. Delegates they might send; but what would be their influence in a deliberative body of nearly seven hundred members? The legislation for the Colonies must be done by the local Parliaments. To centralize power by bringing the arbitrament of local Colonial questions before the Parliament of the Empire, would be an usurpstion of Cylonial rights which could never be compensated by the presence of a few Colonial Dele-gates, whose votes would not be at all felt in a division. At present there is little pretense for the Imperial Legi-lature to interfere in the local stiairs of such colonies as possess represidative institutions, whatever their de gree of perfection, but this could no longer be the case gree of perfection, but this could no longer be the case if we sent delegates with the right to speak whenever they could obtain a hearing, and to vote in the division. The difficulty would then be to draw the line between those questions on which the imperial Legislature might accide, and those of which the decision should be reserved to the local authorities. The tendency must be centralization. It would bring under the purview of a centralized Legislature a class of questions which it has now no justification and no pretext for interfering with. With its decisions the Colonies would seldom be satted if or the numerical inferiority of their representatives would leave them at the mercy of a body of men who know nothing of their feelings, wants and interests. It is not surprising, then, that the announcement ests. It is not surprising, then, that the announcement of Lord Derby's leanings on this subject should have been received with almost unanimous disfavor in these

Mr. Benjamin has been redlected Grand Master Mr. B. njamin has been reclected Grand Master of The Orangemen of British America. The candidate put up in opposition was Ogle R. Gowan, who was left far behind in the ballot. Mr. Gowan had written to the papers to say that he was not a concidate; but his name seems to have been used as such, notwithstancing. Mr. Benjamin is a Jew, and has several those before been elected Grand Master. He is also Registrar of the County of Hastings, and there has for some time been pending against him some charge for official misconduct, which will be adjudicated on by one of the Superior Courts, if a new trial be granted. The of the Superior Courts, if a new trial be granted. The Orange Association is often productive of mischief in these Provinces. Many instances could be referred to where a majority of them having, by accident for design, been placed on a jury, their feelings have led them to guard the interests of their order, irrespective of all other considerations. The organization is made use of for political ends by designing men. All attempts to put down their processions by force of law have failed; and, generally, these processions do no great harm, if we except the ill feelings they tend to keep up between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics. It is a sinof the Superior Courts, if a new trial be granted. the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics

the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics. It is a singular fact that, in spite of the existence of this feeling, the ex-Grand Master of the Orangemen of North America shows every desire, through the columns of the paper under his control, to unite with the Catholics of Lower Canada, who held the balance of power between the two Protestant sections of the two opposing parties, and who always adhere to the therais.

A survey of the proposed Railrond between Goderich and Guelph, the proposed continuation of the Toronto and Guelph line is in progress.—
The City Council of Quebec has taken \$200,000 stock in the Quebec and Richmond road. The Great Western Company has already expended over \$059,000 on this work. to Company has already expended over \$059,000

The Voice of the Fugitice, a paper published by a colored man at Windsor, opposite Detroit, states that fuglifies slaves arrive in Canada, at that port, at the rate of three a day. The editor advises free per-sons of color to quit the United States; and go either to Liberia as Desirious at the rate of three a day. The content and go either to some of color to quit the United States; and go either to Liberia, the British West Indies, some of the States of South America, or Canada, to which he gives the pref-erence, but of all these I cannot think which is the best,

Several cases of coup de soleil occurred in Canada West on the 15th and 15th. Since then much of the
weather has been cold enough.

Bernum's Museum, now traveling in Canada,
attracts large crowds wherever it goes. Barnum
himself was rather roughly handled by some of the
Press, on account of his acvocacy of Temperance, which
three journalists were pleased to ascribe to other than
phillanthropic motives, some of them asserting, unwarrantably we think, that he persued that course as a
cheap means of advertising.

Correspondence of The Ohio State Journal.
L'Anne, Monday, June 7, 1852. FRIEND Bascom: I had intended, ere this, to have given you some account of this place; but as it processed no mineral topoctance—Indiane, fish and dumber being almost the only objects of attraction—I have deferred saying much about it. For more than a month after I wrete you last, we were hemmed in by ice. On the morning of the 3d of May, men went on to the ice and took up their nets, that they had setthrough the ice; the 6th the ice commenced moving, and the 7th it mostly disappeared. Now, the trees begin to look green, and we are in the midst of planting time. We are situated on a pleasant bey, in which vessels can always find and harbor. What has given the chief importance to the place, was the fact that here the Iddians congregated somewhat, and the U.S. Givernment furnished them with Farmer, Blacksenith and Carpenter—and the Church, with—a part of the time—the assistance of Government, with Ministers and School Teachers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has sent Ministers here for nearly twenty years, and has now a very comfortable situation. Their song little Mission House makes a good home for the Missionary, and they have supplied themselves with a Chapel sufficiently large to accommodate all the Indians they have, or are likely to have under their care, at this point. The improvements of the Mission are audificant to supply the mission family with vegetables, keeping for a cow, and if necessary, perhaps a team. They have it in contemplation to establish abcarding school here for ludians in case the requisite means can be obtained. The Papista also have a nission here, established more recently. They have a Church, but no Mission House. The Missions are FRIEND BASCOM: I had intended, ere

requisite means can be obtained. The Papiss and have a nission here, established more recently. They have a Church, but no Mission House. The Missions are about three miles epart, on opposite sides of the bay—the Methodist on the east, and the Papist on the west side. The Farmer, Blacksmith and Carpenter all left last year for the copper digatogs, and their places have not yet been supplied. Whether they will be is uncertain.

It has been known for some years that iron was plenty back some 15 or 18 miles, but that is altogether too far, at present, to be available. Recently, however, there seems to be some prospect of our being, at no distant day, more nearly connected than heretofore with the mining futerest. Two men—who have been hunting for coal near here the 1sst two months and a half, and seem to be sanguine of success—went back a short time since exploring, and found within sight of the bay, they think nine miles or so distant, plenty of good iron, and what they consider good inclustions for coal. They tell me they brough home specimens of the iron ore, and I expect to get some soon to add to my small stock of evidences that this is indeed a mineral country. About the iron there seems to be no question, but the coal matter is not preved up yet. Should good coal be found plenty here it would be an incalculable benefit to this upper country, as it would enable us to prepare our fron and copper, without the help of lower lake cities to any great extent, for market. It would, too, undoubtedly, soon build up a town of some importance on our beautiful bay. The villages connected with the copper interest are said to be improving fast, especially Ontonagon and Eagle Harbor. Respectfully yours, NELSON BARNUM. n. It has been known for some years that iron was plen-

Opening of the Rutland and Washington Railrond.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

Thoy, N. Y., Tuesday, June 29, 1852.

Yesterday was a great day among the Railroad folk, and Canada and Yankeeland joined hands and hearts most cordially. The occasion was the cele bration of the opening of the Rotland and Washington Railroad, that connecting link in the chain between Montreal and your city which enables the traveler to leave the former city in the morning and take tea in the latter without sweating, except the day be a very warm one and the weather dry.
On this occasion Montreal turned out more than a

bundred of her most substantial citizens, who were joined on the way by 500 or 600 more. Some ten or twelve cars filled with the subjects of Queen Victoria and the dwellers on the shores of Lake Champlain, and and the dwellers on the shores of Lake Champian, and drawn by two nowerful engines, arrived at this city early in the evening, and another train came in several hours before, so that the multitude which thronged the public houses here in the evening was very large. The Tr jans were taken by surprise, and many thought that nothing short of a gathering of the people for the Hero of Chippews and Churubusco could bring together such a crowd from various localities, in such warm, dusty weather.

of Chippews and Charmused could bring together sac a crowd from various localities, in such warm, dusty weather.

In the evening a numerous crowd gathered round the tables in toe dining ball of the Troy House, and organized by choosing Gen. Wood as President, and several gentlemen as vice-Presidents. Ex-Senstor Pietzles sat at the right hand of the President, and some members of the city authorities of Montreal sat at his left. Gen. Wood, on taking the chart, made a very humerous and good natured speech. He said he did not exactly know why he was chosen to preside over such a meeting, but he finally concluded that the reason was because military gentlemen were called up in to conquer peace after the civilians had waged war. Turning to ex-Senstor Phelps, he continued, "I suppose President Polk and his Cabinet made the war with Mexico and Congress had but little to do with it, and then the military were called out to conquer a peace." The ex-Senstor tary were called out to conquer a peace." The ex-Sea-ator nodded his assent to the remarks. The General also said, the recent Baltimore Conventions had a stormy, warlike time of it, and two Generals were nom-

nated to make peace.

Now several regular toasts were given, and among Now several regular to the United States and "Queen Victoria." These toasts called out several speakers from Canada. Mr. Seymour, of Canada, was peculiarly happy and amusing in his remarks. He alluded to John Bradley in terms of much praise for the zeal and perseverance he had manifested in driving this road through. verance be had manifested in driving this road and a pe-He said Bradley was always in the harness, and a peand he believed the physicians would say after his that he died of an enlargement of the heart and that he died of an enlargement of the heart and a usedup collar. Mr. Bradley replied, "that he did n't knowhow to make a speech, but if they had any work to be
done, to bring it on." Mr. Seysnour concluded his remarks by saying that he feared he might be considered
in the light of the jackass the Irishman invited to sing.
After the animal bad sung, the Irishman replied that
the jack had good ears for music, but a poor voice, and
one that needed cultivation. The table was now in a

roar.
Mr. Harry Bradley, the President of the Rutland and
Burlington Railroad made some humorous remarks.
He said he well remembered when he was a clerk to an He said he well remembered when he was a clerk to an old trader before steamboat and railread times. The old gentleman started for the City of New-York on an old mare, and saddle-bags stuffed with specie in both sides. The family were called together and a very ceremonious parting took place. But previous to this the old man had made his will, lest he might never return home from so long a journey as that from Vermout to New-York. Mr. Bradley further remarked that the merchants of Vermont, when they arrived in the vicinity of the Hudson River, used to bleed their horses and turn them out to pasture before taking the long voyage down the river in some old sloop. Such times he contrasted with the present, when the journey from Montreal to the Empire City can be easily made in a strole day. When the loss for Quant Victoria and the strole day. When the loss for Quant Victoria and the strole day. When the loss for Quant Victoria and the strole day.

voyage down the river in some old stope. Such times he contrasted with the present, when the journey from Montreal to the Empire City can be easily made in a single day. When the toast for Queen Victoria was given, with such cheers and enthusiasm, Mr. Simmons, of Reesville, said be sometimes almost wished that our women could be eligible to the office of President of the United States. Ex Senator Phelps, and several others, spoke, and the meeting did not bre-k up until after midnight. There was much good feeling and enthusiasm manifested on the occasion.

This Rutland and Washington Railroad is really an excellent track, and, new as it is, they run it with great speed. Perhaps there has never been built in our country a railroad so smooth as this is, considering its age. It is also quite straight, and the grades very light. The cars now run as smoothly over it as they do an old, well-graveled track, and even much more smoothly than on some old roads. The officers of the road understand their business. The Superintendent, Mr. Canfield, is an active, energetic man, and the interests of the corporation will not suffer under his admitistration. May success attend this and all railroad enterprises.

'The Land of the Free,'

Ours certainly is, for the other sort stand no chance at all in it. The following letter from a poor fellow, guilty of having a black skin, whose exit from Harrisburg, Pa. under the escort of a U. S. Marshal and posse we recently chronicled.) has written the following letter to his wife -which, not having the fear of the Union Safety Committee before our eyes, we shall not scruple

RICHMOND, June 20, 1852. RICHMOND, June 20, 1852.

DEAR WIFE—I will now write to you to inform you where I sm and my health. I am well, and I am in hopes when you receive this it may find you well also. I am now in a trader's hands, by the name of Mr. Branton, and be is agoing to start South with a lot of negroes in August. I do not like this country at all, and had almost rather die than to go South. Tell all of the people if they can d anything for me, now is the time to do it. I can be bought for \$800. Do, pray, try and get Brant and Mr. Byers and Mr. Weaver to send or come on to how me, and if they will only huy me back, I will be a I can be bought for \$800. Do, pray, try and get Brant and Mr. Byers and Mr. Weaver to send or come on to buy me, and if they wil only buy me back, I will be a faithful nean to them so long as I live. Show Mr. Brant and Mr. Weaver this letter, and teil them to come on as soon as they possibly can to buy me. My master is willing to sell and to any gentleman who will be so kind as to come on to buy me. They have got poor James Phillips here with leg from on, to keep thin from getting away; and do pray, gentlemen, do not leel any hesitation at all, but come on as soon as you can and buy me. Feel for me now or never—If any of you will be so kind as to come on to buy me, inquire for Cochron's Jail. I can be found there, and my master is always at the Jail biarsed. My master gave me full consent to have this letter written, so do not feel any hesitation to come on and see about poor James Paillips. Dear wife, show it to these men as soon as you get it, and let them wite back immediately what they intend to do. Direct your letter to my master, William A. Branton, Richmond, Va. Try and do comething if or me as soon as you can, for I want to get back very ond indeed. Do not think anything at all of the price, for I am worth twice that amount. I can make it for any person who will buy me, in a short time. I have nothing

more to write, only I wish I may be bought and carried bork to Harrisburg in a short time. My best love to you, my wife. You may depend I am almost a dying to see yeu and my children. You must do all you can for your husband.

To Mrs. Mary Phillips. in care of Mr. John H. Brant.

Letter from Mr. Geo. Lippard.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1852. To MR. HORACE GREELEY: 1. On the 24th of June, in your paper, you charge me with con-ceeding documents and affixing to them the names of persons long since dead. You said as much, in fact, by implication, as though I had been guilty of caining let, ters and offixing to them the name of George Washington or some other real person.

2. This charge had no other foundation than that I had affixed to a literary production, published in '43the name of a person who never had a being-a thing

the name of a person who never had a being—a thing done every day and at all times, by all manner of authors, from Waiter Scott to Washington Irving.

3. For this stroctous calumny, so widely proclaimed in your paper, I hold you responsible, now and at all times, and I will bring that responsibility home to you by every means within the compass of an honorable man. You are rich; I am not. You have a press; I have not. But the man who uses his wealth and press to scatter broadcast an infamous lie against a man whom he knows to be poor, without a press, and therefore defenseless, does not always win in the long run.

George Lippard.

The above Card from our great American novelist' will naturally cause an immense rush to the bookstores in quest of his immortal productions, which are written in the same intense vein with the foregoing. We charge his publishers nothing for the advertisement.

Lightning-Lightning Conductors.

Thunder-storms have recently been very active, and many persons have been killed and several njured in buildings not protected by metallic rods,

In my extensive researches, for a series of years, I have not met with any record or account of loss of burnsn life in a building or vessel furnished with a mesailic rod, reared for the purpose of protection, nor of any record of loss of life in a steamboat or vessel made of iren. These facts require no comment.

Lightning conductors can be obtained for a trival cost,

Messrs. Cooper & Hewltt, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York, manufacture from wire of sufficient size and length for lightning confuctors. It is put up in rolls of sixtythree pounds each, and is sold at three and one-fourth cents per pound. A roll contains between four and five hundred feet. This wire is the size used on board of the public ships in the American Navy, and has never in any case failed to protect the ship and all on board from any case failed to protect the ship and all on board from injury by lightning. These rods have neverbeen known to fail, and may be implicitly relied upon. Any person of ordinary capacity can place these rods upon a ruliding. Let the rod project above the chimney and highest point of the building, and dessend to and enter the ground so as to reach permanent molsture—if the rod could be made to terminate in the water of the well, it would be a preferable termination to any other, or in a cest-pool. There should be a rod to each chimney. A barn fifty feet in length should have three rods, one in the middle and one at each end. The rods may be made to diverge, and in that case require but a fastenmade to diverge, and in that case require but a fasten-ing at the top. These rods require no other pointing than what can be made with a file. Rods should be in one single piece, and not be allowed to come in contact with tin spouts, metal gutters, or any metallic body pre-senting a greater surface than the rod, to divert the lightness, form its, imprediate discent to the carte. senting a greater surface than the rod, to divert the lightning from its immediate descent to the earth. Every building should be furnished with these rods; they are absolute protection against destruction or damage by lightning; and as a lightning-rod may be obtained and put up at a cost of from fitty cents to a dollar each, there is no excuse for neglect.

We will be glad to furnish any and every body with any further information in relation to the erection of these rods.

June 25, 1852.

THE CATHOLICS OF LONG ISLAND who love the cause of Temperance will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence at Jamaica on the 5th; Address by J. C. DEVEREUX, Esq. There will be the usual exercises.

and a thoroughly Temperance festival. There is probably no other portion of the people of rural Long Island so generally devoted to Temperance as the Catholics, and the credit of this is in a great measure due to one of their pastors, Rev. Mr. MAGIN NIS, of Jamaica. He has traveled constantly and labored earnestly until nearly all of the Catholics within the sphere of his influence have been brought to love and obey the doctrine of Total Abstinence from all that can Intoxicate. O that such pastors (no matter of what church) may be multiplied among us!

-We trust the friends of Temperance in Queen-County and vicinity will attend this celebration.

THE LATE GOV. ARNOLD, OF RHODE ISLAND - The Providence Journal of Tuesday brings us news of the death of Ex Governor Arnold, which took place last Sunday, in the town of Kingston, R. I-From a sketch in The Journal we take the following particulars: Lemuel Hastings Arnold was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, on the 29th of January, A. D. 792. He was of Rhode Island origin, his parents having removed to Vermont shortly before his birth. He returned to Rhode Island at an early age, and has ever since been a resident of the State. His father, Jonathan Arnold, was, in 1776, a member of the General Assembly of his State, a member of the Council of War, and afterwards a Delegate from this, his native State, with the late Judge Howell, to the Continental Congress. As a member of the General Assembly, in May, 1776, he drew up and carried through the the memorable act transferring the allegiance of the citizens from the King Great Britain to the State of Rhode Island-Gov. Arnold received his education at Dartmouth Col. lege, and graduated in 1811, and immediately commenced the study of the law in the office of his brother in-law, Hon. James Burrill. Upon completing his legal education, he entered upon the practice of his profession. but in a few years he relinquished it, to enter upon mercaptile and manufacturing pursuits. He was elected at an early age a member of the General Assembly from the town of Providence, and served in that capacity for several years. In 1831 he was elected Governor of the State, after a mest exciting and visient political contest, over the late Gov. Fenner, by a large majority. He held the office of Governor for two years, and was de feated in 1833 by a union between the Aud Masonic and Democratic parties. In 1842, Gov. Arnold took au active part in opposition to the Dorr movement, and his firmness as one of the Council of Gov. King at that time is known to all. Associated with such men as James Fenner, Edward Carrington, Richard K. Randouh and Nathan F Dixon, his judgment and discretion, his prudence, moderation and coursa, e. commanded their profound respect. Of all who, but ten years are, took part with Gov. King in conducting the affairs of the State as Councillors, and participated in the stirring events of that time, Nathan F Dixon is the sile survivor. Gov. Arnold removed from Providence a few years since to South Ringstown, and in 1845 was elected to the United States House of Representatives from the Western District, which place he held for two years, since which he has remained in private life. Gov. Arnold weatwise married. His first wife was the daughter of Hon. Daniel Lyman, by whom he had a numfirmness as one of the Council of Gov. King at that time ter of Hon, Daniel Lyman, by whom he had a number of children, who still survive him. He subsequent ly married Miss Shonn of in Washington, who is now living. In every public station to which Gov. Arabid has been called, even his political enemies have accorded to him an honesty of purpose, a soundness of judgment. and a firmness in adherence to the right rarely equaled.

At the cose of an active political life, we doubt if he has left behind blu one who questions the parifolism and integrity of his motives. He was a man of the startest honesty and integrity in every walk of life, and has le a name which his family and his State will hold in affe

WOOL TRADE .- The slight advance, WOOL TRADE.—The slight advance, snys The Albany Journal, in the price of Wool, which has recently taken place, has caused it to come in more freely, but the quantity coming forward is quite moderate, particularly in the western part of this State. The Rochester Democrat of Saturday gives the following:

"The Wool may ketts becoming more buoyant and animated. Hisber prices have been paid for the best fleeces. We hear te-day of 37-be, being paid in several inscances. The country beyers take up the finer lots and pay even higher prices, it is said, than are offered here; which seems to prevent Wool from coming."

The Genezea Republicanol y caterday says:

"As yet but little Wool has been sidered; prices do

The Genesea Republican of vesterous says.

"As yet but little Wool has been aftered; prices do not seem to be established, although they sange four to eight cents below last year's figure. In this Seate of the market many while old on to their Wool as they have the market many while old on to their Wool as they have two. Though, to our mind, the the market many withhold on to their Wool as they have done for the past year or two, though, to our mind, the prospectfor an advance in price is not at all fattering or hardly probable. In Ohlo and other western States the reduction is still greater, being from 6 to 15 cents per pound. With a fair tariff the farmer would receive a renumerating price for his Wool, but when a professured is given for whatever is foreign, there is but computatively little chalces for the American farmer and mechanic." NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A SERMON ON PAUPERISM," by EDWARD E. HALE. (C. S. Francis & Co.) This Die course, delivered before the Boston Society for the Prvention of Pauperism, by the Minister of the Church the Unity in Worcester, Mass., is entitled to more the a passing notice. Mr. Hale is well known as the suth of a series of excellent essays on Irish Emigration, at the views therein presented are reproduced in the pr sent discourse. The subject is "Christian duty to En grants." Starting with the objection, often made in the very spirit of the words used by the Egyptians in relation to the children of Israel, "Behold, the people of the children of Ireland will be more and mightier than we are; come on, then, let us deal cunningly with them, lest they join themselves to our enemies." discusses the claims of the emigrant on American hospitality, showing that the doctrine of demand and supply as set forth in Political Economy does by no means meet the exigencies of the case, or exhaust the circumference of Christian duty. The sum of his suggestions may be gathered from the closing passage of his dis course. In answer to the question, 'What shall be done for the emigrant Irish? he replies :

for the emigrant Irish? he replies:

"We do not ask for aims for them. God has provided for them the Western prairie, white with the harvest, waiting for them to resplit. He has reared the forest, which will build their cheerful cabins: it waits for them to fell it. If only from the shore where they land, to the earth begging them to subdue it; or to the wheels which will rust, if they do not attend them; or to the waters which fall idly if they do not labor with them; if only, between that supply and this demand, you will come in between to lead the shorest to the harvest! It is to feed thus the lamp of their dismal night with the last drops of oil, before God's sunlight rises upon them with its glorious day.—it is to give them the first with its glorious day.—It is to give them the first hand-grasp and the firm foot-bad, as they spring upon the beach: that they may enjoy, as we enjoy, his infinite charities of Spring-time, of Summer, and Autama,—it is to this that we entreat you."

"LIFE OF GENERAL SCOTT."-This brief, readable pamphlet, presents the leading events in the life of its distinguished subject in a popular and st tractive style, and will no doubt be read with eager in terest by millions during the Presidential campaign now pending. It makes no attempt to blazon the glory of Its hero by ambitious rheteric, but leaves the incidents of his brilliant career to tell their own story. No one can peruse the exciting parrative without conceiving an enthusiastic admiration for the manly qualities exhibited in the character of General Scott, which presents a no ble combination of the chivalry of the soldier with the

MESMERIC AND SPIRIT RAPPING MANIFESTATIONS. The view taken of the "spiritus, ceed neither from electricity, nor spirits of the dead, but from infernal evil spirits, acting through magic, sootheaving, demonology, and so forth. The writer appeals to Scripture and to historical evidence in support of his positions. To those who profess to comprehend the agency of invisible spirits, this theory may appear as plausible as any other. (R. T. Young.)

sagacity of the statesman.

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABI-KET." The July number of this excellent juventle pe riodical commences a new volume, and well -ustains its reputation for attractive reading matter and tasteful embellishments. The editor, Mr. Francis C. Woodworth, who is now absent on a European tour, continues to en, rich its pages with his valuable contributions, while its abundant supplies from various other sources make it one of the most useful juvenile publications of the day. (D. A. Woodworth.)

"A MANUAL OF ASTRONOMY," by HENRY KIDDER. (12mo, pp. 130. Newman & Ivison.) A plain, comprehensive treatise on the elements of as tronomy, equally valuable as a manual for schools or for the student in a course of self-instruction. It has the rare merit of not saying too much. Every thing is put in the most condensed form, and the attention of the learner is not distracted by a mass of superfluous de-

LO" "ARITHMETICAL TABLES," by JAMES B. THOMPSON. (18mo pp. 96. Newman & Ivison.) A series of progressive lessons in arithmetic, on a judicious plan, by an experienced teacher.

CITY ITEMS.

BANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT

AMUSEMENTS, AC., THIS DAY AND EVENING. roadway Theater—treined as it is; In and Out of Place, pho's Saloon—Ballet Troupe; Comedy, &c. stor Place—Donetti's Come Troupe of Trained Animals. arnum's Museum—Cerean Sculpture; The Village Phasts Barnum's Museum—Cerean Sculpture: The Village Phanties Sattler's Cosmo amas—Views in Asia Minor [Day and Kri Hobeken—Otto Cottage—Concert. [AParacon.]

Yesterday afternoon at 21 o'clock we had a violent storm of wind, lightning and rais. The rain continued for about half an hour, and thoroughly purified the air and the streets, making the City unusually fresh and balmy. But the night was very warm.

ROOT. No. 363 Broadway, has a capital daguerrectype of Mr. Clay-we think the bes likeness we have yet seen. We believe he is making preparations to multiply it.

University Commencement .-- The mineteenth Annual Commencement of the University of the City of New-York was celebrated yesterday morning. The Council, Faculty and Students, first assembled at the University, and then walked in procession to the Astor-place Opera House. The building was crowded by a fashionable audience, the larger number of whom. as usual, were ladies.

The stage was occupied by the faculty of the institu tion and a considerable number of invited guests, among whom were Horace Webster, LL. D , President of the Free Academy, Rev. Dr. Witt, Hon. Wm. McMurray, Rev. Mr. Osgood, Professor Tappan, Professor Bushe Rev. Dr. Skinner, and other distinguished gentlemen. The following gentlemen compose the faculty: Professors Loomis, Henry, Draper, Johnson, Crosby, Adler, Felix Foresti, Tappan and Redfield.

Dodworth's Band was in attendance, professionally, Professor Loomis presided, and prayer was offered

by Rev. Dr. Potts. The Latin Salutatory Address was delivered impres sively by Mr. Marvin Briggs, and the number ouquets thrown to him by the ladles testified that whether they comprehended the lingua or not, they did not fall to appreciate the speaker's graceful manner Mr. Herman C. Rigge pronounced the English Saluand clear enunciation.

talory Address, with an eloquent Oration on "The Present Age." He gave a glowing picture of the prospects of liberty throughout the world, and predicted that the places which now know kings will soon know them no more.

A Philosophical Oration, by Mr. John A. Foster, on

the "Progress of Science" was next delivered. It was carefully written and stored with interesting historical

Mr. John H. Sinclair pronounced an elaborate Oration on "Social Reform." Some of his sentiments were very forcibly uttered, and excited a few hisses as well as abundant applause. He compared certain modern reforms to the serpent and Eien, in vehem andy fe nounced the idea that there could be no progress with out revolution. In the course of his address he made an appropriate allusion to the death of Henry Clay, and every whisper among the audience was immediately hushed.

"Curiosity" was the subject of the next Oration by Mr. Gouverneur M. Smith. He spoke of it in its nobles aspects as the stimulant to scientific toquiry, and in this connection alluded to Sir John Franklin, " whose name shall go down to posterity on the annals of fame."

Mr. James B. Williams delivered an Ocation on " Xational Literature," with good emphasis, and was rewarded by such a shower of bouquets that a basket was actually procured for him to carry them off in. -

Mr. Robert S. Dumont pronounced an Incocacion a in Liberted, in the Spanish language, with much spirit, and his prenunciation and accent were unusually correct This effort deservedly elicited wuch spolause.

Orations were also delivered by Mr. Goorge M. Vas. Hosen on the "Prince of Orange;" by Mr. Frederick Baker on 'Action;" by Mr. Edward Willett on "The

Til our spendere are residents of this City. The degree of Bathelor of Arts was confer The degree of Bathelor of Arts was conferred
Fig. Jaker,
Fig. 3 C. Cantine, Chea W. Church,
Aiton N. Denman,
Jou a. Fester,
John A. Foster,
James C. Ress,
J

was also awarded to Edmund B. Aymar, The Segree of Master of Arts was conferred apar Thomas Hitchcock,
Wur O Lanson,
John B Y. Saumiss,
Chas Van Beuren, Ab Vandechik,
Wur B. Winterton,
Reuben P Lowrie.

The bonorary degree of Master of Arts was gray to Messra Abraham S Gardiner and Joseph H Palmer. The degree of Doctor of Diviolty was conferred upon Rev. James W. McLane, of Williamsburgh, and that of Ductor of Medicine upon Messrs. F. DeBardilerm, of South Carolins, and Mr. C. Lewis, of Kentucker

Soirer AND THE ALUMNE - Last evering, in accordance with time-honored usage, the Almand of the University, to the number of one bundred armore, dised together at the Astor House, where a ping strict and appropriate support had been provided. Good H. Mocre, Esq., presided, having on his right Dr. Henry and on his left J. V. Huntington, the Orator and Post of the year, and the various classes from the year 1804 cownward, were ranged in regular gradation along the to lea. A band in attendance varied the enjoyments fro. three to time with music. The supper, well served and remarkably social and cosy, having been properly attended to.

Mr. Moore made a brief address, greeting and well Mr. Moore made a brief account up from the coming his brethren. They had come up from the coming his brethren. of some of the pleasantest days of their lives. They met to honor their beloved Alux-Mater, an institution which all her children delight to honor. After some urther remarks, which were greatly cheered, II Moore gave the first regular tonet, as follows: Our Alma Mater-The University of the City of New

1. Our Alma Mater.—The University of the City of New-York.

"Felix prole virum; qualis Berecynthia mater Invebitar curra Phrysias turrits per urbes.
Lata desim party; continu complexs mejotes Omnes culicolas omnes supera alta tenentes."

The recond tonet was as follows:
2. The Council of the University—Their carnest as live at support of a grateful piedge of the continuace of the same generous spirit, in which the Institution was founded, assures us that the work will be accomplished in the first estimation.

Has We Mediczen State Secretary.

Hou. Wm. McMurray, State Senator, replied, advo-cating Education, and the University in particular. Blespeech was well received. The next loss was:

3. The Faculty of the University—Faithful under steer circumstances, they have evinced a spirit which is a manager of future prosperity, and which cannot full of its effect on any to whom the cause of Education is dest, least these who hear professional winess of its results.

Prof. Loomis, who was rapturously received, replied. He defended the University from her enemies, and hoped the Alumni would always defend her, and the people always support her. He pointed out several modes in which the friends of the University could also her; by sending their child en or friends as pupils, by raising money, &c. If \$40,000 is raised before May, 1836, the University would be out of debt. His suggestion were received with much favor.

4. The Orator of the Osy—He has delineated for us the great University for which he has labored. May his hopes be realized. As he retires from his active dutes, from some will be carry heartist send wissues than from these who illetend to his trachings and profited by his example.

Rev. Dr. Henry, under the deepest feeling, and amin

the most vociferous cheering, responded. He could not speak the feelings of his heart, it was the had brought University was a glorious mother; she had brought forth four hundred and fifty children or more, many of the speech was affecting, annuality. not speak the feelings of his heart, it was too full. The whom were here. His speech was affecting, amust hopeful and eloquent, and was apturgusly cheered.

The Chairman gave the next toast : 5. The Poet of the Day.—He who b ings back to us name and fame from abroad is doubly welcome. His laurel wrests is a fair effering at the feet of our Alma Mater.

Mr. Huntington made a short reply. He had been absent from the country, and was not well informed as to the progress of Alma Mater, but he loved her and wished her all the prosperity that she could desire.

The next tonst was:

6. Authors and Authorship—Well represented among the first—the University will never be found wanting in the curdial recegnition and vindication of all her some who muse tain the cigaity and defend the rights of the last. Cornellus Mathews, alias " Puffer Hopkins," responded, and alluded to HENRY CLAY.

The President gave the last regular toast; 7. Wessen-"Adolescentiam alunt, sensctutem oblectant, secundas resornant, adversis solutium pravent, edec

Mr. McMurray offered as a toast : The Reverend, the Ciergy of the Alumai.

Rev. Mr. Lambert responded, briefly, but the impera-tive demands of the Press commanded our extradition, and we were forced to leave in the midst of the fee-

CENTENNIAL .- On Thursday, the 1st Jaly, 1852, the Vestry and Congregation of the Protestal Episcopal Church of the Holy Evangelists, Rev. Benj. Evans, Rector, now worshiptor at St. George's Chaptaintend to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the opening of St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st., as a Prob estant Episcopal Church. On that day, one hundred years ego, that Church was opened for Divine service years ego, that Church was opened for Divine service according to the forms and ceremonies of the Prosectant Episcopal Church. Winto the walls of that edites the beloved and lamented Milner, for years presched Christ crucified, to many devout and trushful worshipers, and the celebration of such an anniversary furnishing. es many themes for contemplation. The Church will be opened for Divine service in the morning at 104 o'clock, and the administration of the Holy Com a mi Rev. Edward Y. Higbie, D.D., will deliver the Analystsary discourse.

DEDICATION AT CYPRESS HILLS CENT-

TERY —Yesterday afternoon the ceremony of dedicates the ground owned by the Suffolk at Christian Society was performed by the Pastor, aided by other ministers. The friends in attendance were conveyed over the plank-road by stages which run to East New York, sided by two from the Greenpoint line. The ride was readered very pleasant by the shower, which revived tation and sweetened the air. The Suffolk st. Course, was the first Society which interested itself in purchasing lots in the Cemetery, and have chosen a seaso which is very eligibly situated. The address by Edes Waiter gave a brief history of past ages, in the case manifested toward the dead. The Bible evidence and likewise introduced, showing that as far back and days of Abraham, suitable provision was made for the repose of departed friends. With the evidence us of what was done in primitive times, the spans thought that in this enlightened age we might at loss spend an hour in preparing for the repose of that bedy for whose care a life of toll is devoted. No refer mind can visit a spot like the one referred to, where being reminded that he cannot live always. Soots of later we shall all have reason to exclaim, with exdent Adams, "This is the last of earth." THE LATE ORDER BY THE MAYOR TO

THE POLICE-Its Effects-Abuse of Authority by Alle men and Police Magistrates,-In consequence men and Police Magistrates.—In consequence alarming increase, of late, of rowdylam, His Honor and Mayor, a few days since, as will be recollected, an order to the Police Captains to have the day and doubled. Since that order has gone into effect, to number of arrests has considerably increased; but also a since the of them are of no avail, as some of the Alder

of them are of no avail, as some of the Alder-of them are of no avail, as some of the Alder-olice Justices continue to abuse their authority arging prisoners who should be severely pun ho allege that the Magistrates, instead of pugastias the offenders, let them so, and bring the police was

for making the arrests.

A short time since, several cidzens of the seed.

Ward complained to two of the officers of the New the a large number of young rowdles were in the stant practice of swimming in the dock near the fairs. Several of these young stars were arrest taken before the string Magistrate at the Halis of the price were arrest and the price were arrest as the magistrate at the Halis of the price were arrest as the magistrate at the Halis of the price were arrest as the Halis of the taken before the shing Magbirate at the hand punished, but "blew up" the poleemen for

A few days after this occurred, complaints made to Capt, Leonard that the same roudles their old business, exhibiting themselves in a same ander to the the sands that were continuity and from Breakly are to and from Breakly a created and taken before the the ...